1	2	3
27.	Sikkim	1.00
28.	Tripura	Details not available.
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Insignificant loss.
30.	Chandigarh	-Nil-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.27
32.	Daman and Diu	-Nil-
33.	Delhi	-Nil-
34.	Lakshadweep	-Nil-
35.	Puducherry	-Nil-

Tiger Conservation Plans

1914. SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tiger Conservation Plans of the Satkosia-Baisipalli Tiger Reserve, Sunabeda Tiger Reserve (Proposed), Kaziranga Tiger Reserve, Indira Gandhi Tiger Reserve, Sariska Tiger Reserve, Udanti-Sitanadi Tiger Reserve, Dandeli-Anshi Tiger Reserve, Anamalai Tiger Reserve and Achanakmar Tiger Reserve, have been submitted to the Chief Wildlife Wardens of the concerned States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of villages being proposed to be relocated from the existing tiger reserves during the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plans; and

(d) the details, Reserve-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) Indicative Tiger Conservation Plans have been received from all the 37 tiger reserves. The National Tiger Conservation Authority has accorded only 'in-principle' approval for creation of Sunabeda Tiger Reserve.

(c) and (d) As per the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006, read with the Scheduled Tribe and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2007, village relocation from core/critical tiger habitat is an ongoing, elaborate process. Funding support in this regard is provided to States based on proposals for village relocation received *vis-a-vis* the core/critical tiger habitats notified by them under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Reserve-wise details of such support provided to States for village relocation during the last and current financial years of the Plan period are given in the Statement.

Statement

Central Assistance for relocation for villages during the last and current financial year

Rs. in lakhs

Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	2007-08 Released	2008-09 Released
1.	Sariska (Rajasthan)	50.00	1912.00
2.	Ranthambhore (Rajasthan)	50.00	500.00
3.	Satpura (Madhya Pradesh)	76.00	1024.49
4.	Panna (Madhya Pradesh)	1577.53	300.00
5.	Bandhavgarh	277.3668	—
6.	Similipal (Orissa)	—	350.00
7.	Bandipur/Nagarahole (Karnataka)	980.19	—
8.	Corbett (Uttarakhand)	10.00	—
	TOTAL	3021.087	4086.49

Forest fires

1915. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:
SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that most of forests in the country are fire prone and as per estimated timber worth Rs. 35 crore is lost to fires every year;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(c) whether Government has also sought help from the foreign experts/agencies to control forest fires; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and further steps Government propose to take to check such forest fires in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) The Forest Survey of India on the basis of State field inventory\data of 25 years have estimated that about 9% of country's forests are prone to frequent fires and 44% forests to occasional fires. Thus, 53% of country's forest are estimated to be prone to fire. However it is not a fact that timber worth Rs. 35 crore is lost to fires every year.

(c) No such help has been sought from the foreign experts/agencies to control forest fires.